d by Party Leaders as a Safe Way Out of the Stiver Dilemmn-The Bill Provicing for the Conference May be Introsteed on Monday-Mr. Caritate Beltoves Will Pass the Senate-It May Become a Party Question in the House,

WARRINGTON, Jan. 8.-It is now expected that the bill providing for an international monetary conference will be introduced in the House on Monday next, probably by Mr. Springer of Illinois. The news that such a beaders attracted much attention to-day at the Capitol among men of both parties. Demograts welcome the plan as a safe way out of the silver dilemma, and the Republicans, the are no less perplexed by the division in their party on this question, would gladly avail themselves of so easy an escape from the difficulties in which they are involved Expressions of approval are so general and warm that the projectors of the scheme think there is no doubt of their success in both branches of Congress.

In the Senate it is said by such good judger as Mr. Carlisle that the bill will be easily passed if once reached. Of course the radical pro-silver men from the West-Stewart, Teller olcott, and the others-will denounce the roposed conference as a device of the enemy gain time, and they are so denoune it to-day. But if the measure should be taken up, as now seems likely, as a part of the Democratic policy in Congress, a great majority of the Republican Senators would probably join with the Democrats in bushing it through. The Republican Senstors have not yet forgiven the radicals from the West for their defeat of the Force bill, and they are, besides, much afraid that the free Miver men will be able to pass a free coinage bill and send it to the President to vete. The Republican managers are fully as cager as the smocrats to eliminate the silver question from the politics of this year. Therefore it is leved that radical Republican silver Senators would oppose the measure in vain.

In the House there is not so great certainty

of success, though a strong probability. No oubt exists of the willingness of the hard money Democrats to pass the proposed bill, but some of the free silver men from the South and West are still suspicious that they are being duped by the old device of an internanal conference. A prominent Democratic Representative, who has much to do the preliminary work in favor of the international conference plan. says egotiations have been quietly carried on for about five weeks. Senators Gorman and Hill, he says, have pledged their support, and the

about five weeks. Senators Gorman and Hill, he says, have pledged their support, and the haip of the Tammany members has been astered. Gov. Russell of Massachusetts and Pat Collins have also taken a hand, while in the House Mr. Springer, Mr. Catchings, Mr. Outhwalte, Mr. Bryan. Mr. Warner of New York, and many others have been consulted. According to this authority the promoters of the salame made sure of success before permitting their plans to become public, and they confidently expect to have the measure referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee next week. An offort may be made to refer it to the Committee on Colnage, Weights and Measures, and on this question of reference the temper of the House may be tested. It is hoped to the foreign Affairs Committee in a commartively short time, and to hold a cancus of the Domocratic members to take action looking to making the bill party pelicy.

There will be no difficulty in bassing this bill through the Senato, said Senator Carlisle feeday. I have not been consulted concerning me details of the proposed measure, but it has may hearty approval. I have all along believed the only manner in which the sliver succision can be settled is by international conference. It is apparent that the United States along control of the maintain a permanent and steady relia of sliver and gold, and by itself cannot rehabilitate sliver as one of the menny metals of the world. It is a cause of normatical stringency of a sovere nature occurs in this country silver currency will at once fall below par, with consequences appalling to think of. We have now stored in the vaults of the Trensury twelve thousand tons of sliver tw conis loss to the Government but disaster to the country will follow. Iones voted for the free coinage of sliver, but that was at a time when the conditions were different from what they have are. I am opposed to an enlargement of our purchases of buillon. Not only that, but I believe the purchases now authorized must be stopped, and that soon if disorder and disaster are to be prevented. I have but little fear of the passage of a Free Silver bill through this Congress. I perceive a radical change in sentiment in the Democratic party slace last winter. The people are becoming more and more familiar with this guestion and both sides are learning toleration and that all the wisdom is not represented in the school which they have been following. It would not only be a good thing for the Democration and that all the wisdom is not represented in the school which they have been following. It would not only be a good thing for the Democration and that all the Republican party and the country, if an earnest effort could be made the induce the nations of the world to join in another monetary conference. It is my belief that the world is ready for bimetallism, and that progress can be made if we take the initiative. At any rate, it is worth trying, and that is the only manner in which the silver question can ever be solved. If free coinage comes up now and is defeated, it simply retires for the moment and quickly comes up again. It cannot be killed by defeat, and by itself the United States cannot afford to undertake the work of rehabilitation or of maintenance of a double standard. An international conference is the only light I see ahead."

Another plan for disposing of the silver disquession here. It is to repeal the 10 per seat, tax on the circulation of State banks, a fax which is virtually prohibitive, and thus to permit the States to authorize the issuance of the Banking and Currency Committee to take up this question and evolve a bill, but so much opposition has been encountered by those who foresee the danger of

obposition has been encountered by those who foresee the danger of wildcat banking, particularly in such rotten borough commonwealths as Nevada that it is believed this project will be abandoned. The plan was the catgrowth of a conviction that there is some foundation for the claim of a scarcity of ourrency at points remote from the mancial centres, an alleged scarcity which a State banking system based on the abundance of municipal bonds now available would tend to remove. It has been argued that if this device for providing the people with a greater volume of currency were adoptal that if the free aliver cry of more money would lose its force, and the advocates of unrestricted coinage would consent to an abandonment of their programma. As far as can be learned, the State bank proposition has found few supporters, and the international Monetary Conference is the only expedient plan for the settiment of the silver question now being considered. considered.

It has been pointed out that when the International Conference of 1881 adjourned it did to with a positive declaration in favor of himetallism, which was designed as a basis for uture efforts in the same direction. The argument is made that while Rasiand prevented definite action in that Conference, there are good reasons to interfrom the recent departure of the English Chanceller of the Exchequer that the time has come when England would be ready to look with a more favorable eye upon an international proposition to fix and maintain a ratio between gold and silver. England might not be willing to change her own monetary wraten, but she might be willing to give support to the other nations engaged in the effort. Thich would, from an international standard to the almost as effective as the bimetallism a Great Britain itself.

Views of the National Executive Silver

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-Chairman Warner toght gave out the result of the past three perations here of the National Exec live Bilver Committee and the position that on during this Congress. It is in part as

liver to be redeemed in gold, and of piling continually tigher the fabric of credit and credit money on a con-tantly duninghing basis of gold, is unsound and un-afe and must come to an end. The enermous increase in bank credits and other forms of credit currency in ent years, relatively to the volume of gold in which y are ultimately referenable, imperile financial bility averywhers, and is a standing menace to all these enterprises, for, under this system, panice

FARMERS' ALLIANCE MEMORIAL. They Want Money, and s-Plenty of It, at a Low Rate of Interest,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—State Presidents of the Farmers' Alliance are in session nere discussing the welfare of the organization and comparing notes on its progress. Their meetings are secret, but Congressman Livingston of Georgia, who has attended the conferences, says that politics are not being discussed.

The officers attending the meeting have prepared a memorial calling attention to the agricultural industry that have impressed the farmers of the United States with gravest concern and alarm. Despite the fruitfulness of the soil, favorable climate. faithful application and industry, irrespective of seasons and harvests, the price of farms and farm products are constantly depreciating in value. Patient and earnest investigation of this anomalous condition of affairs has impressed the farmers of the country that the evils thus logging and paralyzing their energies are largely due to the discriminating inequalities

clogging and paralyzing their energies are largely due to the discriminating inequalities in the Government's policy, which is the legitimate outgrowth of partial and unfriendly legislation. In their organized capacity, comprising thirty-eight States and Territories, the Alliance has adopted a declaration of its principles, a copy of which is submitted, and which they believe, if enacted into laws, will restore the agricultural industry to its true and just position among the great industries of the country and conserve to the best interests of the public good.

They call attention to the necessity of immediate legislative action for the financial relief of the business interests of the country. They assert that the present financial system is inherently defective, and incompatible with the genius and spirit of American institutions, and in conflict with the fundamental principles of government. It was born of exigencies of a mighty civil war, and is purely a military expedient, which, while it saved the life of the nation in war, has demonstrated that it is not the system for the preservation and perfection of national life in peace. They assert that the steadfast observance and maintenance of the powers and functions conferred upon the Government for making, issuing, and controlling money is absolutely more in national progress. They believe the exclusive right given by the Constitution to the Government to make money carries with it the obligation to supply it in such manner and amount as to meet at all times the requirements of the legitimate good of the country and our growing population and trade. All money should be issued directly by the Government to the people at a low rate of interest, and in sufficient volume to meet the legitimate demands of legitimate of legal tender that gold possesses.

In conclusion, the memorialists say that they do not ask Congress to venture on doubtful experiments, but they present the deplorable condition of the agricultural interests with the hope that a remedy may be spe

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of

Washington, Jap. 8.—Secretary Blaine spent the morning in his library at home with his private secretary. Mr. Dent, going over a number of documents which had been transmitted from the State Department for his examination. At 11:30 he went to the White House and attended the Cabinet meeting, the first time he has been present since Tuesday of last week. As usual, he was taken up to the Cabinet room by means of the private ele-vator, and found the President and all the other members of the Cabinet in the room. He was warmly greeted on his rapid recovery.

Senator Quay was one of President Harison's callers to-day, and the fact that a fif teen minutes' talk followed has caused much gossip with regard to the situation in Pennsvivania. The Senator has called at the White House quite frequently within the past two months with regard to the appointment of a Revenue Collector at Pittsburgh, to succeed Mr. Warmcastle, a Quay appointee, who was dismissed on account of irregularities. It has been given out by the friends of the Administration that the next Collector must not be identified with the Quay-Cameron fastion in Fennsylvania. The reason for this is that this faction is openly working to secure national delegates pledged to James G. Blaine. President Harrison is opening his fight in Philadelphia, where Charles W. Henry, a prominent business man, has announced himself as a candidate for election as delegate to the Minueapolis Convention in the interest of Mr. Harrison. A strong fight has been made against him, in which fight a number of Quay's friends, employed in the Ilevenue Collector's office in that city, have been taking an active part. It is claimed that they were doing so under orders from Senator Quay. These active politicians have been brought up with a roundturn. Mr. Henry, the Administration candidate, came to Washington yesterday with a list of employees of Federal offices in Philadelphia, who have been perniciously active against Mr. Harrison's interest. The list was scanned by Secretary Foster and Revenue Commissioner Mason, and orders issued for their suspension. In one or two aggravated cases dismissal is likely to ensue. Senator Quay only learned of this onslaught on his Philadelphia flock this morning, and wont at once to the White House to ascertain whether it was absolutely true. He found that he had not been missinformed. Ho went at once to make au appeal in behalf of the Philadelphians, but without much success. The President, it is understood, said very plainty that he did not propose to allow men indebted to him for their places to use them in opposition to his interests. He began this reform in the Ponnsylvania offices for used flartin of Philadelphia resigned, preferring to do the bidding of Benator Quay to that of the Administration man. Mr. Brooks appreciated the discipline and is now in lin months with regard to the appointment of a Revenue Collector at Pittsburgh, to succeed Mr.

The contested election cases of Claggett against Du Bois, from Idaho, and of David against Call, from Florida, were taken up by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elec-

against Call, from Fiorida, were taken up by
the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, and days were set for hearing
argument on them. The Idaho case will be
heard on Tuesday next and the Florida case
on the following Thursday. The hearing, it is
understood, will be morely a perfunctory one,
as the members of the committee have virtually signified the way in which they will
vote. Mr. Call, who now holds the seat contested, will get, it is understood, every vote in
the committee, while Mr. Du Bois, who is also
a member of the Senate, will receive the
support of at least eight of the nine memhers of the committee. There was some
discussion at the meeting over the right of
Senator Chilton of Texas to his seat. Mr.
Chilton was appointed by Goy. Hogg the day
before the resignation of his predecessor. Mr.
Reagan, took effect. Some of the Republican
members of the committee expressed doubt
as to the legality of the appointment for this
reason. They held that it was a delical question, and could best be settled by the Senate,
thus setting a precedent. Democratic members, on the other hand, argued that the appointment was legal. No action was taken.
There was nothing said at the meeting concerning the cases of Senator Hill and Senator
Brice. There will be no objection made to
Senator Hill retaining his seat, and it is hardly
probable that Mr. Brice's seat will be contested.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting this morning and decided to take up for consideration the contested election cases before the committee in the following order: Craig (Dem.) vs. Stewart (Rep.) of Pennsylvania: Noves (Rep.) vs. Reczywell (Dem.) of New York; Reynolds (Dem.) vs. Shouk (Rep.) of Pennsylvania; McDuff (Rep.)

vs. Turpin. Dom.) of Alabama: Greevy (Dem.) vs. Sculi (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, and Miller (Rep.) vs. Ellot (Dem.) of North Carolina.

The House Committee on Accounts held a three hours' meeting this morning, and, although a great effort was made by some Democrats in behalf of retrenchment, it was decided to allow each committee a clerk as usual several of the committees, it was suggested, did not need clerks to attend to their business, but the majority of the Accounts Committee decided otherwise, and a clerk will be allowed each Chairman.

each Chairman.

Senator Sherman arrived in Washington from Columbus this morning. After spending a few hours at his residence he went to the Capitol, and in his committee from found many floral tributes and congratulatory telegrams. Several Senators who heard he was at the Capitol dropped in to congratulate him on his renomination.

the Capitol dropped in to congratulate him on his renomination.

The Tressury Department has decided to enforce the punctual attendance of clerks, and beginning to-morrow a record of the arrival of each employee in the morning will be kept. Punctual attendance will be taken into consideration when promotions are made. The regulations governing promotions are now being formulated by Secretary Foster. The Secretary was unable, on account of accumulated business, to leave on his Southern trip to-day, He will, however, take the Norfolk boat to-morrow for Fortress Monroe, where he will remain a week or ten days.

Speaker Crisp is steadily improving, and Mr. Catchings says that by next Tuesday he expects him to be so far on his road to recovery that he can attend a meeting of the Committee on Rules.

Senator Hill remained in his rooms all day. except that he went out for a walk. He received a host of callers and attended to some neglected correspondence. He has not yet had an opportunity to see much of the city, with which he is almost wholly unaequainted, but intends to look about him on Naturday and Sunday. He is somewhat fearful that he may not find the leisurely way of doing things in the Senate altogother to his faste, at least until he becomes used to the change, but is hopeful of being disappointed in this regard. It is probable that the new Senator will make his bow to Washington social life at a dinner to be given in his honor soon by Senator Doiph of Oregon, who was a schoolmate of Mr. Hill in New York State in their young manhood days. ceived a host of callers and attended to some

The managers of the Chicago World's Fair are evidently becoming nervous as to the outcome of their contemplated raid on the public treasury for \$5,000,000. Representative Allen C. Durborrow of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition, has returned from Chicago loaded and primed with a bill making the desired appropriation, not as a loan, but as a gift, and the advocates of the measure are quietly doing their best to create a favorable sentiment toward it. Major Hen Butterworth arrived here to-day, and set about exerting his influence to promote the project. Other officers of the Chicago directory are expected in a few days, and by the time Congress gets down to steady work there is likely to be a small army of lobbyists here. A partial canvass of the members of the House indicates a lively degree of opposition to the contemplated appropriation, and unless there is a striking change the prospects are decidedly poor for its success.

Wants to Know Whether He is Married or

CRESTON, Iowa, Jan. 8 .- Prof. C. B. Start of this place has begun a suit in the District Court to determine whether or not he is the husband of Miss May Hixon, a teacher in the Creston schools. Start was a widower, and nobody suspected an intimacy between him and Miss Hixon. He says that one day in October. 1888, he was taking a buggy rido with the young woman, when he thoughtessly remarked that he would never ask another woman to become his wife. It was leap year, and a short time afterward the professor was astonished to receive a letter from Miss Hixon prorosing marriage. Not until June, 1880, did he accept the proposal, when both decided that a marriage ceremony was unnecessary and agreed to live secretly as man and wife. After a year and four months Miss Hixon tired of the arrangement and left the professor. So Stayt, who is a man of property and the father of two daughters, has brought suit to find out whether he is really married or not. He does not ask the annulment of the marriage, and it is supposed that the suit is designed to bring Miss Hixon back to him. She is now living at her parents' home in Beaconsfleid, Ia. and Miss Hixon. He says that one day in Oc-

Testing the Validity of The Anti-Lottery Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- A brief for the appellant was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in the case of Edward V. Horner, appellant, agt, the United States and John W. Jacobus, Marshal of the United States for the southern district of New York. This is a case to test the validity of the Anti-Lottery law. The main contention against the law made by Horner is that it provides for the trial of a person characed with its violation in the judicial district where the lottery matter mailed was received. Horner, it is alleged, mailed lettery circulars in New York city to places in Illinois. He was indicted in the latter State, and an order made for his appearance before the Illinois court, and the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York ordered him to be sent there for trial. From this decision he appealed. Another point made by Horner in his brief is that the charges contained in the indictment do not constitute any offence under any of the statutes or laws of the United States, and that the warrant for removal for trial under the indictment is unauthorized and unlawful. is a case to test the validity of the Anti-Lottery

Commander Bicknell's Sentence Remitted Washington, Jan. 8.-The unexpired portion of the sentence of suspension in the case of Lieut.-Commander George A. Bicknell, for-merly attached to the Galena, has been re-mitted from Jan. 7, 1892.

Speaker Bush's Rule for Minority Repre-

ALBANT, Jan. &-Lieut-Gov. Wm. F. Sheehan and Speaker Robert P. Bush returned to Albany to-day, and with the exception of a short trip to Troy and a call upon Gov. Flower, remained much of the time by themselves. Bush asserted that the committees had not yet been asserted that the committees had not yet been fally decided upon. Dr. Bush informed THE SON reporter that his rule for minority representation on the committees would be that of an old army officer of his sequaintance, who one day disappeared with his colored body servant, and when he returned alone said that he put him in as a substitute for \$1.100, which he divided equitably, giving the Provost Marshm \$100, the doctor \$50, the substitute \$2 and keeping the balance himself. In other words, quoth the Speaker, the Republicans will get three on committees of nine, four on committees of seven, which is all they ought to expect considering the size of the vote they polied.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8 -All the Southren express messengers running on the Nashville, Chatfa-nooga and St. Louis Baliway from Hickman. Ky., to Nashville: from Nashville to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooville to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and on the Louisville and Nashville road from Nashville to New Orleans struck to-night. The strike grows out of the action of the officials in ordering messengers to take the places of strikers on the Illinois Central.

These messengers struck a few days ago; because of the refusal to reinstate a messenger named Cordelle, who had presented a petition for an increase of wages. The increase was granted during the holidays, but soon after the old rate was resumed and Cordelle discharged.

the Meant to Polson Her Brother, But Killed Her Futher. Easton, Md., Jan. 8 - Laura Smith, colored, the 15-year-old daughter of Thomas Smith, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning her father. He died one day last week in great

her father. He died one day last week in great agony. She confessed to State Attorney Stewart, but said that the poisoning was accidental. She had attended a colored festival, and her brother told her he would whip her if she should attend another. This made her angry, and she bought from a druggist a box of "Rough on Rats," which she put in the teapot from which her brother took his toa, but from which her father never drank. At that meal, however, the old man took some of his son's tea. It made the young man sick, and the father died.

Col. McClure, Clover Club President PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Col. A. K. McClure has been unanimously elected President of the Clover Club. to succeed M. P. Handy, who has filled the office ever since the club was organized. The other officers were reflected. The decennial anniversary dinner will take place on Jan. 21.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. A. M .- 1:40, 471 East Seventy-eighth street, John A. M.—1:40, 471 East Seventy-eighth street, John Hemleh, damage \$50; 3:40, 150 East Seventy-ninth street, Henry Banh, damage \$10; 8:20, 253 Eighth avenue, Charles J. Dwyer, pictures, damage \$4,000; Wm. Butts, jeweiry, damage \$1,500; 8:20, 252 Eighth avenue, no damage; 9:20, 002 Second avenue, Antonio Franc, damage siight, Y. M.—2:23, 313 West Forty-aeventh street, Cohen & Endel, damage \$20; 10:20, 122 Hoster street, Joseph Wigostaky, damage trifling; 7:10, 520 Seventh avenue, David Jokson, no damage; 7:20, 270 East Fighty Messisteet, Thomas Suckley, damage \$150; 10:25, 120 West 125th street, John Friedman, damage trifling.

ONLY NAME A DEMOCRAT, Distress TAMMANY WILL ELECT HIM,

BOURKE COCKRAN BAYS. Had Senator Hill in Mind, He Says-Tammany's Big Committee for 1892 Meets Finshed with a Victory That Re-deemed the State to the Bemocracy.

The increase in Tammany's General Committee from 2,500 to 3,000 threatens to make necessary the enlargement of the big meeting room in the Wigwam. Last night, from the bronze feet of the warriors on the edge of the fan-shaped platform to the rear wall, was a fan-shaped platform to the rear wall, was a solid mass of men. More than 2,000 members of the committee were present. The boxes on the side of the hall were packed, and from the balcony peered a fringe of eager faces. Two thousand high hats glistened under the central

chandeller.
In his favorite seat on one end of the front row sat Chieftain Richard Croker. Next to him sat W. Bourke Cockran and Public Works Commissioner Thomas F. Gilroy. Mr. Cockran was booked for a speech, in which he said many interesting things, but none of them was so interesting as a statement he made to the over, that it was his belief that Senator David B. Hill would be the next Democratic candidate for President.

Scattered about the hall were Sheriff Gorman. Senators Plunkitt and Roesch, Pat Keenan, Larry Delmour, Coroner Shea. Police Justice White, John J. Scanlan, Charity Commissions Sheehy, Conrad M. Smyth, Michael F. Blake, Supervisor Kenny, Dr. John T. Nagle, Commissioner Michael T. Daly, Police Commissioner Martin, Commissioner of Jurors Martin, and

Corporation Counsel Clark. Commissioner Gilroy called the meeting to order. Register Frank T. Fitzgerald was made temporary Chairman. All the old officers were reflected. They are:

Chairman, Nelson Smith.

Reading Secretary, John B. McGoldrick,

Recording Secretaries, Joel O. Stevens and John G. H. Meyers, John McQuade, Frequency, John McQuade, Sergametal Arms, Robert Kelly.

Sepantic Area, Robert Kelly.

Chairman Smith received a hearty welcome. In acknowledging his redlection he said that the Democracy of this city has never assembled under more auspicious circumstances, and that under the wise management of the General Committee the organization has reached a state of efficiency never attained before.

"There is room here for all," he said. "We are all members of the Democratic household, and every member of the family is always welcome under the hospitable roof of the old Wigwam."

Mr. Bourke Cockran handed on the resolu-

and every members of the Democratic household, and every member of the family is always welcome under the hospitable roof of the old Wigwam."

Air. Beurke Cockran handed up the resolutions. As he walked to the platform there was a burst of cheers. The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by cheers, but there was a hurliwing of appliause when the name of Senator Hill was mentioned.

The resolutions congratulate the country on the Democratic victory that has "redeemed this State from the last vestige of Republican control and settled beyond reasonable doubt its attitude on the Electoral College at the next Fresidential election." They say.

"We hereby record our grateful appreciation of the unselfish and untiring services rendered by David B. Hill to the Democratic party, and of the brilliant leadership which he displayed in the contest which has just resulted in the vindication of the right of the majority of the people to control the Legislative, as well as the Administrative branch of the Government.

"We cordially endorse the recommendations made by Gov. Flower to the Legislature in his annual message, and we urge upon the Democratic representatives in Senate and Assembly, the importance of adopting such legislation as will incorporate in our governmental system the saguctous suggestions of the Executive.

They domand immediate enactment of a reenumeration bill, and a further reduction of the expenses of the State Government so that the State dott may be completely extinguished in Gov. Flower's term. They condemn any attempt at increase of salaries or multiplication of offices under the State or city Government.

"And we regard it as incumbent upon the Democratic Legislature to abolish all commissions and offices the duties of which may be imposed on the permanent Administrative departments, without injury to the public service.

"We especially condemn the revival by legislative are selling and the public service.

imposed on the permanent Administrative departments, without injury to the public service.

"We especially condemn the revival by legislative enactment of claims against the municipal government which have been barred by operation of law.

"We demand the enactment of a just and equitable excise bill which, while safeguarding the rights of all who are engaged in a business recognized as legitimate by law, will nevertheless make every reasonable provision for the maintenance of public order and the observance of public decorum."

They denounce the employment of private armies by private individuals or corporations. They commend the administration of local affairs under Mayor Grant and his Democratic associates, and say:

The record of the local Democratic administration for the last three years shows that the streets are cleaner and better paved, numbers of unsightly obstructions have been removed from the public thereughlares, comprehensive measures have been undertaken to improve the means of transportation, the tax rate, is lower than it has been for twonty years, the public debt has been reduced the Police Department and the Fire Department are in a state of the highest efficiency, the rates of the insurance are lower than in any other city of the world, while the great demand for our bonds and securities in the open market attest the condence which is reposed in the honesity and efficiency of our Government by the investors of money in every quarter of the globe.

When the cheering that followed the reading of the resolutions had died ways there

ameiency, the rates of the insurance are lower than in any other city of the worst, while the great demand for our bonds and securities in the open market attent the outperforms of the series of the livestors of money in every quarter of the globe.

When the cheering that followed the reading of the resolutions had died away there were calls for Cockrain, and he slowly mounted the blatform.

"Standing here to-night, strong and united," he said, "we have an opportunity of beholding the wrecks of our opponents and the political corpses that lie outside the breastworks. The late campaign of our opponents was not fought on any State issue. Their whole endeavor was to smother the animosities of Platt and Hiscock and Belden and Miller."

Mr. Cockran said that the fears of Col. Elliott F. Shepard that this city would not be a lit place to live in if the Democrats won had not been realized. He didn't believe that the Colonel had resolved to sell his real estate here and move to the Republican city of Philadelphia. He did not believe that any Republican of this city was trying very hard to get out of it. On the contrary the bonds of the city were greedily snapped up by fevery man who had money to invest, and the credit of the city was good in all the world.

"We don't exult in our recent triumph," said Mr. Cockran. "simply as individuals. But that victory has proven beyond a doubt that the majority of the people are capable of governing themselves and that they know it. It has proved that this Government is as properly administered at the hands of the mechanic as at those of the banker.

"We don't exult in our recent triumph," said Mr. Cockran. "simply as individuals. But that victory has proven beyond a doubt that the majority of the people are capable of governing themselves and that they know it has properly administered at the hands of the mechanic as at those of the banker.

"We don't exult in our recent triumph," said the triumph, said the triumph and the properly of the people are capable of the Democracy of the

Threatened Strike on the New Haven Road New Haven, Jan. 8 .- The officials of the New York and New Haven Railroad and those of still trying to arrange their differences. If anything, a strike is more imminent to-day than since the argument began. The railroad is not willing to pay for overtime. Chief Arthur and the directors met to-day, but re-fuse to give out anything for publication. A big meeting of the men is promised for Sunday next. the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' ar

The Fennsylvania Hailroad's Through Casto California.

The second of the Through Puliman Palace Buffel Sleeping and Drawing-room Care between New York and San Francisco, Cal., will leave New York, from the foot of tortiand and Desbrosses ats., at 2-200 F. M. and Mrooklyn, via Annex, from foot of Fulton at, at 1-30 F. M. Monday, Jan 11. The car will be run through to san Francisco without change, and will be in charge of acres of Punitase asphoness especially selected for the service. Those desiring to cross the continent under these most haverable of runnatances abound reserve their accommodations at once at the most curvenum forms, ayivania italizand ticket office in New York of Brooklyn.

**After Eating** 

Indigestion, Nausea, Sick Headache, Heartburn, &c., Are cured by

## Sarsaparilla

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SHIP RAILWAY. Mr. Ketchum's Proposals for Ald Rejected

by the Ottawa Government. OTTAWA. Jan. 8.—The company formed to construct the Chignecto Marine Railway being unable to float its debentures on the English market, and finding itself in financial difficulty, applied to the Government through its agent, H. G. C. Ketchum, for relief. It laid two plans before the Government, one of which was for a guarantee of interest, but both were rejected. Mr. Ketchum then asked that the annual subsidy of \$170,000 for twenty years, voted by Parliament, and payable on the com-pletion of the work, should be paid on and after July 1 next, but Mr. Foster sent a letter o Mr. Ketchum yesterday, notifying him that this proposal would not be entertained.

This means that the Government abandons the company to its fate. Mr. Ketchum, while information of the Finance Minister's action

the company to its fate. Mr. Ketchum, while information of the Finance Minister's action did not come from him, and he would not admit having received such a notification, said to-day:

"The company may fall, and the Government will likely have to complete the undertaking or build a canal in its place. New Brunswick can hold that it is entitled to some expenditure for a canal in view of the expenditure in the upper provinces of sixty millions for canals since the confederation, while only sixty thousand has been spent on the maritime provinces."

Mr. Ketchum said, however, that the company had not yet failed. He admitted that three different proposals had been rejected by the Government, but there were two other proposals left, and one of these he would now lay before the Government, Mr. Ketchum, who projected the enterprise, is evidently very much disheartened, and its collapse seems inevitable.

For years the Government press throughout the Dominion has been booming this enterprise, which was alled by Parliament when Sir Charles Tupper was Finance Minister in 1888, and it remains to be seen whether these papers will now condemn Mr. Foster for decilaing to ask Parliament to after the conditions of aid when, as Mr. Ketchum contends, such concessions would not increase the country's obligations.

The estimated cost of the work was \$5,500,000, and the date first fixed for its completion was September, 1890. The railway, which is seventeen miles long, was intended to convey yeasels lifted from the water in the Bay of Fundy to Northumberland Straits, New Brunswick.

IF COL. GROSS IS A SMUGGLER. Why Don't Some of the Officials He Shakes Hands with Detail Him?

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Col. Augusto Gross of Paris. who has been mentioned in the papers as the smuggler of the \$10,000 French paintings, "The Lion in Ambush" and "Aux Armes,' could not be found to-night.

It was reported to-day that the Custom House authorities had seized his pictures. The key to his room in the Grand Pacific Hotel is there, but the Colonel has disappeared. When his room was opened to-day no pictures were found.

It was said that he had three valuable paint-

It was said that he had three valuable paintings—one a Crospierl, one a Detti, and one a Vuillefroy. All were said to be stowed away in his room at the hotel.

On Wednesday Ccl. Gross said:

"They say that I am a smuggler. That is funny. I saw Treasury Agent Scanlan here in Chicago, and he said nothing about it. I saw the Custom House Inspector in New York, and he didn't mention it. I was in Washington and shook hands with Secretary Foster, and he let me go. Even in St. Paul, where one of the smuggled pictures is said to have been taken, I met a Judge, and he didn't detain me. Do I look like a smuggler? Do I seem afraid? Do I appear anxious to get away? I am not a smuggler. And one of those \$10,000 French paintings was not smuggled any way. That is the one I own, Aux Armes. It is in New York. I landed in New York from Paris on Aug. 8 Those paintings came over in October. How could I have smuggled them? Mytrunk is a small steamer trunk, and wouldn't hold any painting. Besides I have better proof. Here is a letter from the customs authorities in New York.

The Colonial graw from his pocket a letter, which he read in the said, there was ne Colonal grow from his pocket a letter, which he rand aloud. It said there was nothing to indicate that any of the pictures had been brought to America free of duty, and that he might sell them or otherwise dispose of them as he liked.

of them as he liked.
"I am becoming weary of all this talk about my smuggling pictures," continued the Colonel. "It makes no difference to me, of course, but it is so ridiculous that it becomes in time tiresome."
Collector of Customs John M. Clark said tonight that he had no knowledge of the seizure of the Colonel's pictures.

the election of G. Holloway, President of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Growers' Association, as President, and the organization will be hereafter known as the Cotton Growers' and Merchants' Association. Vice-Presidents representing each of the cotton States were elected. The Committee on Resolutions recommended the formation of local associations in every county and township in the cotton States, a reduction of 20 per cent. In the cotton States, a reduction of 20 per cent. In the cotton states, a reduction of 20 per cent. In the cotton acreage, and the diversification of crops, especial attention being called to the advantage of raising of wheat, corn, peas, hay, and oats. A feature of the night session was an address at 10 o'clock by a negro, Robert Gleed, existe Senator of Washington county, Miss. He offered a resolution requesting planters to give their negro tenants an opportunity to be self-supporting by allowing them to raise their own corn and forege and their cotton as a surplus crop. He made an urgent appeal for fairness to his people, Gov. Eagle carnestly endorsing the resolution, and it was passed. HE SERVED THE STATE IN SING SING, And Wants the German Legal Ald Society to Get the \$500 Due Him.

A tall young man in shabby clothes walked into the office of Herman C. Kudlich, 35 Nassau street, on Tuesday, and in broken English asked Mr. Kudlich if he was counsel for the German Legal Aid Society. On receiving an affirmative reply the man said that he was Frederick Bush, a German; that he had been cleased from Sing Sing prison, where he had been serwing a two years' term for robbing a store on East Broadway; that the State owed him \$500 for the time that he had been in prison, and that, although Michael Conway of Troy. State agent for discharged convicts, had sent him the money, he had never received it. Therefore he wanted Mr. Kudlich to get it for him. The lawyer told Bush that he could do nothing in the matter, and muttering under his breath Bush left the office.

Yesterday he went to Mr. Kudlich's office again and in an excited manner said that he wanted \$500 which Mr. Conway of Troy had sent to him. When Mr. Kudlich said he knew nothing about the money the stranger made a motion as if to grapple with the other. The lawyer, who is much the smaller man, nushed Bush from him, saying coolly, "Very well, you sit down and I will step into the other office and get the bapers in the case," He stepped out and sent to the Old Slip station house, after, which he went back and talked to Bush until Policemen Ivory and Powers arrived. They got Bush into the street, where he kicked Ivory in the stomach and began to fight victously. He is a very large, heavy man, but after a hard struggle the officers got their prisoner to the station.

At the Tombs Court the prisoner said that he was 26 years old and has no home. He would not answer questions. Justice McMahon held him for examination as to his sanity. Troy. State agent for discharged convicts, had sanity.

A Theatrical Agent in Bellevne

Leonard Gray, 40 years old, once a prosperous theatrical manager, is in the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital in a pitiable condition. He was found wandering through th tion. He was found wandering through the streets on Thursday and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and transferred to Bellevue yesterday. Secretary Guerney of the Actors' Fund will see that the man is properly cared for.

Gray was manager of the Park Theatre in Newark some years ago, and was also connected with several road combinations. He is married, and lived at 82 Park place, Newark, until recently.

Eight Years for Treasurer Macormack. John Macormack, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Comonny, who stole \$3,000 of the company's money and fied to Scotland, where he was arrested and brought back to this city, was arraigned yesterday in the General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald for sentence. Macormack lost his stealings at the races. Judge Fitz-gerald sentenced Macormack to State prison for eight years.

Took Them Out of Jail and Hanged Them Vicesburg, Miss., Jan. 8.—The jall at Maywille was broken open on Wednesday night by about 100 men who took Cal Foster and Horace Disbuson, two negroes charged with the murder of a Jewish peedler, and hanged them to a tree near the jail. The prisoners acknowledged their galit.

A commission consisting of William II. Willia and Samuel R Elliot has been appointed by Justice Harrett of the Supreme Court to inquire into the mental condition of Levi H, Goldstone, who manufactured trousers at 628 Broadway.

ITS A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

STALWART AND HALF-BREED REPUB-

LICANS TO GIVE NO QUARTER.

The Miller-Belden Faction Want a New Big

Four and Name It-If Brother Passett to

Good He will be Received-The Platt.

Hiscock Army Speer at the Half Breeds

Men with instincts for a fight would feel their blood tingle could they hear the talk of

the Republican politicians who gather nightly

in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A

battle is on. No quarter is to be given on

either side. Any lingering desire for the G.

O. P.'s sake to conciliate and dicker and compromise has departed. Either the Platt-Hiscock wing is to be smashed or the Miller-

The situation is appreciated by the Tioga

chieftain and the Herkimer statesman. Both

are silent. Their followers are more commu

nicative. Both factions have arranged the

plans whereby each hopes to win the majority

of the delegates to the State Convention

which elects the delegates at large to the National Convention.

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall is here conferring with his chief. Warner Miller, and with James J. Belden. Mr.

Burleigh says that every effort will be made

by the anti-Platt faction to send new blood to

the National Convention. He believes that

Cornelius N. Bliss, Judge Leslie W. Rus-

soll, ex-Mayor Philip Becker of Buffalo, and possibly ex-Senator J. Sloat

Fassett of Chemung should be New York's Big Four at Minneapolis. The beauty of this Big

Four, geographically, is that Mr. Bliss would represent New York city. Judge Bussell the

northern counties. Uncle Philip Becker would

represent the western counties, and Mr. Fas-

Even though Arthur was beaten in the 1884

THE COTION GROWERS' CONVENTION.

A Reduction of Twenty Per Cent, in the

Acreage Recommended.

Мемгия, Jan. 8.-The Mississippi Valley

Cotton Growers' Convention was attended to-

day by 1.200 delegates from the cotton-grow-

ing States, except Texas and South Carolina.

Gov. Buchanan of Tennessee, Gov. Eagle of Arkansas, Private John Allen of Mississippi,

Col. Zeb Ward, the big Arkansas planter, and

the Commissioners of Agriculture of Louis-

iana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Geor-

gia, North Carolina, and Alabama were in

attendance. Papers were read by Col. J. R.

Godwin of Memphis and Commissioner of Agriculture Lane of Alabama, showing the necessity of raising supplies for man and beast instead of purchasing them, and the necessity of reducing the acreage of cotton.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of G. Holloway, President of the Mississippl Valley Cotton Growers' Associa-

CANADA WINS

In the International Curiting Match by Good Margin.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.-The international curling

conspeil between eighteen rinks from the

United States and twenty-eight Canadian

rinks, played under cover in the four Toronto curling rinks to-day, was probably the most

successful curling event since the beginning

who falled to come, thinking that the weather would be unfavorable, missed some great sport. Though the United States curiers were defeated, it cannot be denied that they played a magnificent game, e.ga-sidering the fact that they have only forty associate clubs in the United States to draw from, while in Ontario alone there are 100 associate clubs.

The play was very good on both sides. The Canadians won by 144. The score was: Canadia, 552; United States, 403. Majority for Canada, 140.

Business Troubles.

Charles Weisker, importer and manufacturer

of artificial flowers and feathers at 534 Broad-

way, made an assignment yesterday to Wil-

iam Mohrmann, giving four preferences for \$4,001. He was burned out on Monday. Rabe & Keller, his attorneys, said yesterday that

the assignment was on account of the fire. He was perfectly solvent before that with a

surplus of about \$25,000. He valued his stock

at \$42,000 and had only \$24,000 insurance;

at \$42,000, and had only \$24,000 insurance; unfortunately for him, some of his policies had just been cancelled and he was negotiating for additional insurance when the lire came. The liabilities are about \$30,000, and he has about \$10,000 in outstanding accounts.

Samuel, Simon, and Abraham Leopold (L. Leopoid & Sons), importers of toys, &c. at 30 Warren street, made an assignment yesterday to Moses J. Strock, without preference. In the trade the liabilities are estimated at \$75,000, including the amount due the estate of Isaac Leopold.

John Hart and Edward A. Demonlin (John Hart & Co.) dealers in millinery and dry goods at 263 Grand street, made an assignment yesterday to George A. Nelson, without preference.

ence.

Deputy Sheriff Heinberger took possession yesterday of the John E. Somers Paint Company, at 303 Pearl street, on a confessed judgment of \$6,051 in favor of William T. Lindeman & Co. of Philadelphia for advances of

One hundred and fifty one deaths were reported the Health Denartment yesteday. Fourteen we from grip. In the pest aims days three of the histors Mt. at. Vincent Convent have alled of grip.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castorie

of these international meetings in 180%. The weather was perfect and the ice in splendid condition, and all the American rinks who failed to come, thinking that the weather

and Mr. Becker are old Arthur men.

and Propose to Scalp 'Em,

Belden faction is to be crushed.

Morses, Enringes, Re. FLANDRAU & CO.

372, 374, 376 Broome St., Broadway, 51st St., and 7th Av.

BARCAINS. SECOND-HAND VEHICLES. Landanne,
Labrioleia,
Ten Caria,
Extension Topa,
Bog Caria,
Buckboards,
Buckboards,
Buckboards,
Buckboards,
Curlain Rockaways,
Village Caria,
And Other Styles

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. PETER C. KELLOGO & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

MR. ROBERT BONNER fo sell at auction fifty-one head of TROTTING STOCK,

chiefly of his own breeding. TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1892, at 10 o'clock, at the American Institute Building. 54 av., between 63d and 64th sts., New York, (Office 107 John 81.)

This sale includes all of the Foats of 1888, 1880, and 1880 bred by Mr. Bonner, except two reserved for broad mares and one that was injured. They are chierly by Rutbourn, Starie, Ridridge, and Westchester. There are several Broad Mares by Cuyler, Honner, Princepa, Starite, and Macoy's Hamblotonian, bred to Annes, 20, son of Slectioneer; Westchester (brotler to Maloiire, 2115), son of Starite, and Kidridge (son of Edward 2115), son of Starite, and Kidridge (son of Edward Everett and Jessie Kirk, dam of Majolica, 2115). The horses will be subject to inspection at place of sale from Saturday until sold, with exception of sunday, and may be seen in harness on the track (one-egglamitle) within the building, For catalogues address mile) within the building, For Catalogues address miles within the building, For Catalogues and Fatter (FELLOGG & OO).

## BRADLEY WAGONS.

Handy Wagons in paint and natural wood; Banner Buggles, with four styles of bodies and the easiest riding spring ever invented; Burreys, Extension Tops, and Buggles; Two-wheelers that are absolutely free rom horse motion; Road Carts that are made to ca

BRADLEY & CO., 14 WARREN ST. BRADLEY & CO., 16 WARREN NI.

FRORESEMEN, ATTENTION:

Who wants a fast horse? I have for sale, at a moderate price, a 6-year-old brown horse. 16 hands high very stylish, fine kness action, &c.; never here handled for speed, and I can show better than 2:40 with him; 40 haad business horses just received from Ohio.

ALBERT L. TIPLIN, Sale Stables,

815 to 825 Centre av., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ambretse Thomas's "Mignon" at the Metro

and Mr. Becker are old Arthur men.

Even though Arthur was beaten in the 1884
Convention by Blaine, the Miller men are enthusiastic in their demand that the Secretary of State shail be the man at Minneapolis. Every mother's son of 'em' is for Blaine. But they declare that they will never forget Mr. Platt for turning against Arthur. At social gatherings of the Millerites glasses are still touched and the memory of Arthur is still drunk. Word went around in the last campaign "Remember the fate of Arthur."

Mr. Fasset has received word from Mr. Belden that he may come in out of the impending storm if he so desires. Mr. Fasset is resting at Elmira, and hasn't given his answer. It was apparent yesterday that both sides want as much time as possible to prepare for the struggle. Cortain advisers in the Miller-Belden camp suggest that the State Convention should be called for next month. Others more conservative believe that it should be put off until the last legal moment, in order to strengthen the fences. The State Committee which calls the Convention is dominated by the Platt-Hiscock combine.

Mr. Platt said last night that he had nothing to say inst at present. He added that he was much engaged with his business affairs. Others close to him broke silence sufficiently to indicate that if any Republican in this State thinks the Miller-Belden faction are to have a walkover he is an idiot. Furthermore they said, the Tioga chieftain, from the day he assumed the leadership, has been compelled to coddle and concillate and dicker with these Half Breeds.

Besides, the Federal patronage is in the hands of Mr. Platt, and with the Miller men swearing vengeance at every cross roads against Harrison it is not likely that the man in the White House will attempt to change horses while crossing the stream. One or two of Mr. Platts intimates broke out, declaring: "Woll beat those Miller fellows five to one." They spurn Burleigh, and call him a cheap trickster. They pity Miller for heing compelled to associate with James J. Beiden, It is sincerely to be regretted that among the list of operas to be sung in French Messra. Abbey and Grau should not, this season, have included "Mignon," than which none is more characteristic of the school which it so delightfully exemplifies.
With an artist like Miss Van Zandt, intimately associated with the Opéra Comique during the early part of her distinguished career, with Mme. Lilli Lehmann, quite as equal to the exigencies of the French as of the Italian tongue, a fact which she amply demonstrated at her recent "Prophète" performance with Mmes. Montarial and Vinche, both to the manner born, it should assuredly have been a very simple matter to the various alterations that were made previous to. its transplantation to the stages of other countries. That American audiences have been spared during the years audiences have been spared during the years
"Mignon" has been sung here, the so-called
dénouement Allemand"—where the heroine
is made to die after hearing the refrain of
Mina's song, so that the true course of events
as related in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister,"
may be religiously adhered to—cannot but he
regarded as a matter of congratulation. The
substitution of recitation for spoken dialogue
is also to be preferred here, especially on a stage as large as the Metropolitan, but the omission of the
final scene, with its bright color and
choral animation, cannot but be regretted in
view of the unsatisfactory termination of
the work as customarily given. After the
first two acts there is so perceptible a
falling off, musically and dramatically,
that it would be worth the experiment to discover if the addition of the original ending
might not add to the general effectiveness of
the work.

Last ovening's performance differed in many
respects from Tuesday's in Brooklyn. For an
opera that can so little lay claim to
the distinction "grand," the large stage
in New York proved not so invorable,
and the general impression created
by the different artists suffered naturally
somewhat in consequence. M. Montariol replaced Signor Valero as Wilhelm Meister,
and Mme. Pettigiani was the Filina,
and Mme. Pettigiani was the Filina,
and the season.

The Schmidt-Herbert Quartet. 'Mignon" has been sung here, the so-called

The Schmidt-Herbert Quartet.

The second concert of the Schmidt-Herbert Quartet was given last evening in Hardman Hall before an appreciative audience, which gave frequent testimony of its enthusiastic

The two chief numbers of the programme were a quartet by Haydn, which was played with exactly the spirit of "ye olden time." and a modern work of the Italian composer Baz-

with exactly the spirit of "ye olden time." and a modern work of the Italian composer Bazzini, a very dramatic and effective composition. One of the movements—the Gavotte—was redomanded and repeated.

The Chopin piano prelude indapted for instruments by Mr. Louis Schmidt, was played too slowly for the best results to be attained from it. The Menuetto by Scholz, which followed it, was exquisitely rendered.

The most forcible and artistic portion of the programme was Mr. Schmidt's admirable playing of Bach's Chaconne. In this nest difficult composition the young artist displayed a strength and nobility of tone quite phenomenal, and a technique which made even those rugged phrases and almost impossible passages seem smooth and simple. Mr. Schmidt infused real sentingent into the work also, making by contrasts of light and shade the most consistent and beautiful impression of minaled strength and screnity.

The club showed the same largeness and breadth of tone that was noticed as their chief characteristic on the night of the first concert. They also hast evening played with extreme delicacy, notably in the "Largo" of Haendel, which Mr. Schmidt insed to answer the encore given him after his telling solo performance.

The next concert will be given on Feb. 11.

formance.
The next concert will be given on Feb. 11.

(Thomas F. Noonan for Clerk. The Republican County Committee of Hudson county last night elected ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins, Chairman: John Brennan and Andrew Collins, Chairman; John Brennan and Andrew Osborne, Vice-Presidents; Thomas McEwen, Secretary, and Edward Wooley. Treasurer. The ten Democratic Assemblymen from Hudson county held a caucus in Jersey City last night and decided to support Thomas F. Koonan for Clork of the House, Mervin Armstrong for Engrossing Clork, John Hickey for Assistant Reading Clerk, and Daniel Tierney for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Shuh's People Angered.

LONDON, Jan. 8.-Advices from Teheran say that the situation is dangerous. The Shah and his Ministers were in council all night discussing how to placate the people, who are discussing now to placate the people, who are excited to a degree not before known in Teheran during the reign of the present Shah.

The rage of the multitude against the to-bacco monopoly has been merged in a fanatical of hatred of everything and everybody European, the Russians except of, and there are load murmurs of an appeal to liussia to take the country under its protection.

THE DISAGREEABLE OPERATION

of forcing liquids into the head and the use of exciting enuffs are being superseded by Ely's Cream Balm. cure for Catarrh and colds in the bead.

I have been a great sufferer from catarrh for ten years; could hardly breaths. Some nights I could not aless. I purchased Ely's Gream Baim and am using it freely; it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and it is worth its wight to good others for catarrh, and it is worth its wight to good. and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God ! have Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Price 50 cents at Drugg at

ot by mail BLY BROTHERS, 56 Warren st., New York